for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), there are 226 mills registered with BIFR as on 31.10.92 The State-wise figure is given below:—

S.No.	Name of the State	No of Mills
1.	Bihar	2
2.	West Bengal	14
3.	Orissa	2
4.	Uttar Pradesh	27
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Punjab	4
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Chandigarh	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Rajasthan	15
11.	Gujarat	49
12.	Maharashtra	41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10
14.	Andhra Pradesh	12
15.	Karnataka	14
16.	Tamil Nadu	22
17.	Kerala	4
	Total	226

Out of the above, 70 mills have been registered with BIFR in 1987, 50 mills in 1988, 33 mills in 1989, 24 mills in 1990, 23 mills in 1991 and 26 mills in 1992 (as on 31st October, 1992).

Ginning Industry

471. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of ginning industry in the country and their number as on date;

(b) the number of sick gins out of the above; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to overcome sickness in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There are about 3600 ginning and pressing units installed in nine major cotton growing States. Of these approximately 2800 are exclusively ginning units, 700 are combined units consisting of both ginning and pressing. About 100 units are exclusively pressing units. Their capacity in terms of number of gins and presses are approximately—gins 47000, presses 800 respectively.

(b) No extensive survey was done in the past, regarding the health of ginning inudstry earlier.

(c) The Ministry of Textiles has drawn up an Action Plan for upgrading the ginning and pressing facilities in the cotton growing States. A few ginneries in certain States have been identified for installation of Pneumatic Suction systems for conveying kapas to the gin house. The Banking Division of Ministry of Finance has instructed the banks to extend loan to the selected ginning and pressing units for their modernisation.

Setting up of Handloom Development Fund

472. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's considerations to set up 'separate handloom development fund' for weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of hank yarn have increased so much that the handloom industry is not able to compete with other sectors in the textile industry; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the measures under Government's contemplation to supply hank yarn to weavers at subsidised prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed intervention through the Handloom Development Fund (HDF) will have an area specific thrust. The objective is to provide sustained income to handloom weavers affected by forces of economy and to provide better returns on their employment. The schemes sanctioned through this fund will provide for the following:

1. Support on block capital for handlooms and accessories.
2. Training in skill upgradation.
3. Training in dyeing and processing of yarn.
4. Support for continuous availability of inputs including new designs.
5. Compensation for wage loss arising out of replacement of looms and/or switching over to a new design.
6. Promotion of export of handloom goods.

(c) While the prices of raw material used in the textile industry including powerloom and mill sectors have risen, the problem is because the prices of handloom fabrics/finished goods have not been able to absorb it.

(d) A scheme for supply of yarn at mill-gate prices has been sanctioned to supply 10 million kgs., of yarn during the current year. Under this scheme the National Handloom Development Corporation has already supplied yarn valued at Rs. 235.19 lakhs upto September, 1992.

Production and Export of Textiles Goods

473. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the trend of export of textile goods from India at present whether the trend is encouraging;

(b) what was the value of exports of textile goods, in terms of rupee and dollar, separately, during the years 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, so far;

(c) what are the various measures taken so far to promote exports of textile goods; and

(d) what are the sector-wise annual contribution to the production, indigenous consumption and exports of Textile goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The present trend of exports of Textiles from India is encouraging.

(b) The desired information is given in the statement (I) attached. [*See* below]

(c) Govenment have taken several steps to increase textile exports. These include introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System, fixing of floor prices for quota items in terms of convertible currencies, facilitating import of new textile and garment machinery without licensing requirements, import of second-hand machinery required by the garment, hosiery and made-ups sectors without licensing requirements, subject to certain conditions, introduction of Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which Capital Goods could be imported at concessional customs duty subject to export obligation, introduction of special value based Advance License Scheme, encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate Policy measures under the Textile and Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policies etc.

(d) The desired information is given in the attached statement—(II)

Statement—I

Export of Textile goods (excluding Coir, Jute and Handicrafts) during 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and April-September 1992.

Year	Exports	
	In Rs. Cr.	In Million US $
1989-90	6473	3888
1990-91	8366	4652
1991-92	12150	4872
April-September '92*	7265	2535
April-September '91*	5079	2187

*Provisional

Source: Textile Export Promotion Councils/ Commodity Boards.